

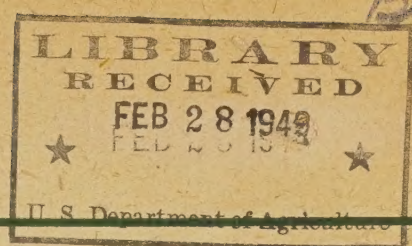
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DEALERS' PRICES

1949



DAFFODILS

LILIES

IRIS

Oregon Bulb Farms

GRESHAM, OREGON

REPORT TO OUR CUSTOMERS

It is now twenty-one years ago that we wrote the first introduction to our annual price list, twenty-one years of patient building up of stocks, of making new friends in the trade and of filling their ever-increasing orders. In all these years we have continually striven to produce and supply the best possible quality in all bulbs grown by us. We have also striven to maintain the best selection of varieties and to create a demand for them by means of exploiting every avenue of publicity or promotion at our command. That our efforts in this direction have borne fruit is proved by our ever-mounting volume of sales. In spite of substantially larger acreages devoted to bulbs every year, we have not yet been able to fill the demand. Starting our business in 1928 with less than twenty acres of bulbs, mostly in what would now be very poor varieties, in the fall of 1949 we actually planted over a hundred acres of daffodils and some fifty acres in lilies, bulbous iris and miscellaneous bulbs.

The larger part of this acreage is taken up by novelties. Our assortment of lilies, for instance, is unique. It contains large numbers of hybrids, such as those between *L. tigrinum* and *L. umbellatum*, that will revolutionize the industry. We have acres of new trumpet lilies, acres of new Madonna lilies and untold numbers of new and startling hybrids. The same applies to our daffodil collection which in quality and variety is second to none. In iris, in addition to our National Velvet which has been so well received in 1948, we have a number of other valuable hybrids. At this time we mention these acquisitions to show the reader that any time from April to October a visit to our farms will be amply rewarded by a showing of unique plant material, much of it of great potential value to American horticulture.

Without doubt the 1948 harvest season was the wettest and, hence, the most difficult one that we have experienced. The harvest started late and, since the bulbs were wet, it took more time than usual to get them graded and cured. Shipments went out on the average a week later than usual and many of our customers may well have been impatient with us on that score. That this delay in shipping was shared by all other growers on the Pacific Coast did not help, except in showing that it was unavoidable. The same conditions of wet and cold weather prevailed during the earlier part of the lily harvest. The weather brought with it some peculiar problems, such as trouble with

the type of glue used by us in packaging. All the experience gained has been carefully noted by us and improvements in our methods of handling have been worked out, so that we can avoid much of the delay in future years.

As it was, we can consider ourselves extremely fortunate that we did not suffer more from either flood or storm damage. Two of the largest plantings near us were a total loss after the disastrous Columbia river flood on Memorial Day. The courage of the Woodland, Washington, growers to start afresh is indeed admirable.

We intended to print again this year a complete descriptive catalog, showing the new classification for daffodils worked out by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Just as we were preparing this book, we received a request to postpone the introduction of the new classification until next year, 1950, and we therefore have temporarily abandoned the more elaborate catalog that we had planned. This may be just as well, since by the fall of 1949 we should have complete descriptions of all new lilies and iris and may be able to include them in the book. We shall soon distribute a news letter on the subject of the new classification of daffodils, so that you and your clients will have advance notice of the changes that are being planned.

As in previous years, in 1948 we were able to obtain considerable publicity for bulbs in general and for lilies, daffodils and iris in particular. "House & Garden" printed a lengthy article on lilies in its September issue. Illustrated in black and white, it served as an advance notice to all gardeners of the many new and valuable garden lily hybrids that are being grown today and that will be offered in the very near future. Articles on bulbous iris for "Horticulture", on various aspects of the daffodil family for the "Flower Grower", contributions to the "Home Garden" and to "Sunset" magazine were part of the publicity that we were able to obtain. The considerable response that we receive after every article is published is overwhelming proof, if such were still needed, that this form of publicity or promotion is of great value to the dealers. It is a service to the public and to the amateur gardener that they very much appreciate. All inquiries resulting from these articles, as well as all other questions that reach us from private gardeners, are referred to the nearest dealers. Our business is exclusively wholesale and we intend to keep it that way.

On the other hand, while we do not sell directly to the public, we are always glad to receive your customers and to assist them in making a selection for their gardens. We aim to maintain a small, but attractive, flower show in one of our buildings and the large fields of lilies and daffodils have induced many an amateur gardener to purchase considerable numbers of high-priced bulbs from their regular dealer or mail-order house. Our large scale breeding projects have been of particular interest to many visitors to our farms. In almost endless variety of form and color, acre upon acre of new lilies invariably create new enthusiasm among the amateur gardener. If we could only show these lilies in the major gardening centers of our country, our sales problem and yours would be considerably lighter.

With this in mind, we have sent out trial collections to many sections of the country. In particular, we want to acknowledge the cooperation of "Sunset" magazine, which enabled us to place some twenty-five collections of new trumpet lilies in as many locations throughout California. All these individuals or firms have planted large collections of bulbs and we shall publish a complete report in one of the national magazines and mail reprints of this article to you.

It is our intention to use the experience gained by these first trial collections to continue to improve upon this service. Reports already received on the 1947 trials were more than gratifying and certainly most instructive. Since at that time we were somewhat in doubt as to the hardiness of our trumpet lilies, we sent small samples to a friend in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, to another friend in Bolton Landing, New York, where the temperature went down to 47 degrees below zero, and to several other gardens. One of these was in New York City, in the shadow of the Merck Chemical Company's warehouses on lower Manhattan. In all locations the lilies did well and flowered profusely. The report from Saskatchewan is so significant that I shall quote it here in full. It must be remembered that the *L. centifolium* hybrids have in the past been considered rather tender or, at best, half-hardy.

"We have now reached the end of our season. In fact, we have had a long open, dry autumn and can expect Old Man Winter any day now. I want to give you a full report on your children of the Kingdom of Flowers. Speaking generally, we could not have had a more favorable winter for them. They were all well covered under at least a foot of sphagnum moss

that extended out a yard around each clump of bulbs. Then we had one of the heaviest falls of snow that the country has ever seen and it did not go until the end of April.

"Amabile luteum: All wintered and all had bloom, but they had few buds. I think that they should be better next year. I took the buds off the weaker ones and only three to bloom and none to go to seed. They grew from 18 to 24 inches high.

"Golden Chalice: These bulbs were very vigorous. They all grew to 24 inches and had wonderful heads of bloom. I am sure that they can weather our climate and are a wonderful addition to my garden. Many people stopped to ask about it when it was in bloom.

"Fiesta hybrids: These were late coming through, but certainly made up lost time. They were about 4½ feet high, all bloomed and the bloom was almost as late as the Tiger lilies, early in August. I found that the stem wandered about underground before coming through. I feel sure that they are established.

"Centifolium (Your hybrids): This is the first white lily that I have ever wintered. They were beautiful. About four feet in height, but the flowers were like those grown by Frank Palmer of Vineland Station in Ontario. If only these can be established I shall have something that I have wanted for thirty years and could never get. None of the white trumpet lilies have ever wintered before and these came through early and were very vigorous. They were greatly admired.

"Bellingham hybrids: These did not do so well. Some bloomed, but they only grew about thirty inches high and were very late in coming through. I have covered them carefully and hope that they live and thrive as they are a beautiful colour.

"Candidum: I regret to say that these did not survive, but to get five out of six to survive the first winter was pretty good, I think."

On the next pages will be found a further report on lilies, some special points in connection with our sales terms and conditions and prices that will prevail for the 1949 season. In setting the prices we have been governed only by our desire to quote the lowest possible prices consistent with the best quality. We realize only too well that the increased cost of living, the higher costs of shipping and the increased merchandis-

ing costs to all of us will make sales resistance all the greater. We therefore feel that we must cooperate with our dealers and make the best possible prices during these difficult years, so that a sufficient turnover can be maintained in quality bulbs.

Our own answer to all the problems of higher costs has been increased production of the best varieties. We have eliminated hundreds of varieties of daffodils, lilies and, in a smaller degree, iris, so that we could give our full attention to the outstanding lots. In doing this we have strengthened our mixtures so that they now represent a value that cannot be equalled by any other grower. At the same time, this reduction in the number of lots has enabled us to streamline our operations, so that our new grading equipment, as well as our new

cultivators and tractors, can be used to full advantage. We believe that we are now as close to "in line" production of bulbs as is compatible with quality material. All savings effected by our higher efficiency have found expression in lower prices and in better values in the present list.

In conclusion, we want to thank you most sincerely for your patronage and help during the past year. Since we realize that it is only through you that we can function, we value your cooperation and friendship all the more. If possible, the writer will call on you some time next spring to discuss your needs.

Sincerely yours,

Gresham, Oregon
January, 1949

JAN DE GRAAFF, *President*
OREGON BULB FARMS

Join The North American Lily Society

The North American Lily Society was organized in July 1947, "to promote interest in the genus *Lilium*, scientific research in its breeding and culture, standardization of its varietal names, the dissemination of information concerning the above and to promote such other purposes as may advance the culture of lilies."

All persons interested in lilies are cordially invited to become members of the Society. Annual membership is \$3.00.

Advantages of membership:

1. Association with others keenly interested in the culture of lilies. The membership lists in the yearbooks will provide many contacts throughout North America.
2. Opportunity to receive the annual yearbooks and to contribute articles for publication.
3. Attendance at Field Days that will be held in different parts of the country where displays of lilies may be seen. Field Days may be organized by the Society or by regional groups.
4. Access to expert advice on problems of lily culture. Inquiries addressed to the Secretary will be forwarded to those best qualified to answer them.

Applications for membership in the Society, accompanied by remittance of dues, should be sent to the Treasurer, Dr. Philip Brierley, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

PLEASE NOTE THESE POINTS

CATALOG

Due to the fact that a new classification of daffodils is being prepared by the Royal Horticultural Society, which will be used for the first time in 1950, we decided not to print a catalog this year but to prepare a better and more complete and up-to-date book for the 1950 season. We still have a few copies of our 1947 book available on request, but hope that our customers will save their present copy and use it. New prices on all novelties on pages 29 to 32 of this list.

CONTAINERS

After years of experimentation with new and light-weight shipping containers, we have found one that appears to be the answer to all our problems. We have given some eight thousand of these containers a most severe trial during the 1948 shipping season and in only a very few instances have they fallen short of our expectations. Each case of failure has been investigated by us and we believe that proper remedies have been found. As a matter of fact, losses due to collapse or breakage of the containers were less in 1948 than in any previous year when wooden crates exclusively were used.

Made up out of heavy gauge fibreboard and wooden, slotted ends into which the fibreboard is stapled, the new containers weigh ten pounds less than wooden crates of comparable size. This saving in weight already means a considerable reduction in freight and forwarding bills. There are other no less important savings, however, in the greater ease with which these new containers can be handled in your warehouse or store. Many of our customers have written to us to tell us that the attractively printed and decorated containers have been an important aid in their fall bulb sales campaign.

DISCARDS

Every year, during the flowering season, we score all our varieties. Again at harvest time we check on quality and performance and all varieties that are not sufficiently outstanding are discarded. This fall, with ample stocks on hand of all outstanding varieties, we decided that the time had come to review once more our entire collection. After careful checking on performance and on the demand for these varieties, we decided to add some 116 of them to our choice mixtures. This wholesale reduction in our collection involves but few varieties of commercial value. All dealers will do well, however, to check their current listing of daffodils against ours. While we regret the reduction in the number of varieties of daffodils offered, we should point out that of many varieties we have carried stock for twenty years without a single sale and while the esthetic rewards of growing these beautiful flowers are substantial, they do not provide a sufficiently strong financial basis for their maintenance.

DISCONTINUED

Our complete stocks of: **TULIPS, CROCUS, HYACINTHS, SCILLA, TRITELEYA, MUSCARI, SNOWDROPS, COLCHICUM, IXIOLIRION, etc.**

**EXCLUSIVELY
WHOLESALE**

We cater exclusively to the legitimate seed and catalog trade and purposely do not send our catalogs or price lists to any other persons or firms. We do not sell to florists, gardeners or to anyone else who does not buy bulbs for re-sale purposes. All inquiries and orders from such sources are turned over to our dealers.

**HOLLAND
BULBS**

In the past we have imported large quantities of Holland bulbs, as a special service, for our customers. Due to the expansion of our activities in the production and sale of lilies, new daffodils and iris, we find that we can serve our customers better by confining our sales and promotional efforts only to the material produced by us in Oregon. We shall be delighted to assist in the choice of Dutch bulbs and in the selection of the best sources of supply abroad. We shall, however, no longer import Holland bulbs for others.

ORDER EARLY

We have now been in business in Oregon for twenty-one years and not once in all this time have we had enough bulbs of the choicer varieties to fill orders. We are expanding our cultures as fast as is commensurate with the maintenance of quality. We have no ambitions to be the biggest growers nor can we expand fast enough to keep up with the demand. We, therefore, urge all our friends and good customers to order early.

PRICES

Our prices are based on two very closely related factors: the rate of increase of our varieties and the quantities available. We make our own prices and set our own grades, regardless of what other growers may do. Our prices are the same to all customers under the same conditions. Considering our unconditional guarantees as to quality, true-to-name delivery, early shipment of fully acclimated, healthy stock, our prices are very reasonable. Remember that you do not pay for containers, shippers' disbursements, etc. Our price plus inland freight is all you pay.

SERVICE

We endeavor to give our customers the best possible service. All inquiries are answered the same day we receive them. All orders are promptly acknowledged. When an order has been accepted, if it is humanly possible to make delivery, we do so, regardless of any difficulty. We have thousands of photographs available and a wealth of data pertaining to the industry and the variety selection. It is yours for the asking.

QUALITY

Our bulbs are grown on a fertile, sandy loam which locally is called "shot clay". This land, which was of fine quality to begin with, has patiently been improved by covercropping and fertilizing so that it now ranks among the finest in our state. We believe that our bulbs are of the very highest quality and we spare no expense to maintain virus-free, healthy stocks. All stock shipped out is fumigated with methyl-bromide in order to eliminate insect pests and all planting stocks are hot-water treated every other year to prevent possible infestations of the narcissus nematode. Consequently, our bulbs are sound and firm and exhibit a most unusual keeping quality which makes them ideal for store and over-the-counter trade.

RESERVATIONS

We are glad to book orders for stock to be reserved for shipment at a seasonable time. We require no deposit or impose no obligation on you to take the stock, but only assume, of course, that your reservation order is placed in good faith and that you will order from us such part of stock reserved as you may actually require in filling your orders. Such reservation orders hold good until July 1st and all modifications should be in our hands by then.

SMALL ORDERS

Growing hundreds of varieties of daffodils, iris and lilies, many of them exclusively ours, it is obvious that we must stand ready to fill your orders for this material in even the smallest quantities. For many gardeners the collecting of this often rare material is a hobby and we are always happy to assist them in it. We ourselves do not accept retail orders, but we shall be glad to fill them for our bona-fide customers and usually make no extra charge for this service. If, however, a customer should wish us to fill a large number of such small orders, then we reserve the right to make an extra charge for containers and special service.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Not less than ten bulbs of any variety will be supplied at the prices quoted in this list and no wholesale orders will be accepted from parties not actually engaged in the seed and nursery trade.

Boxed collections are packed in cases as listed and no broken cases can be supplied.

While we seldom fail to complete accepted orders, we reserve the right to omit any part of an order where unexpected or unavoidable shortages occur.

We do not substitute unless we are expressly instructed to do so.

With our Packaged Collections we reserve the right to substitute equal or better varieties in any collection, in case an unexpected shortage of any variety occurs. Where such a substitution is made the label will be altered, if necessary, to show exact contents.

All orders shipped at purchaser's expense and risk. We exercise every possible precaution to pack our bulbs safely and to protect them against damage in transit. However we cannot offer any guarantee to that effect.

No extra charges are made for delivery to carrier,

nor is any charge made for containers or crates. Charges for freight, forwarding and delivery will be collected when the bulbs arrive. These charges are net, not subject to any discount.

All shipments bear a Certificate of Inspection issued by our Oregon State Department of Agriculture. It is distinctly understood that our customers must assume all risk in regard to the entomological requirements of their respective states.

Complaints and claims about the quality supplied cannot be entertained unless made immediately upon receipt of the bulbs. No warranty is given, express or implied and we will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any bulbs supplied by us.

Prices of all our offers are quoted net, subject to market fluctuations and stocks being unsold upon receipt of orders. Verbal agreements will not be considered. All orders are accepted subject to satisfactory crops. By placing orders, buyers are considered to agree with our terms, even where they may differ from those usually made.

GUARANTEE

Guarantee: We guarantee all varieties to be true to name and description. While we exercise the greatest care to have all stock true to name and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and the Oregon Bulb Farms that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original purchase price of the stock.

DEALERS' PRICES - 1949

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

All prices are per 1000, unless otherwise specified, f.o.b. Gresham, Oregon. All bulbs offered are from our own, disease-free, selected stocks, guaranteed true to name. See our 1947 catalog for full descriptions.

IRIS

| All prices per 1000..... | | 5/6 cM | 6/7 cM | 7/8 cM | 8/9 cM | 9/10 cM | 10/11 cM | 11/12 cM |
|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| IRIS— <i>Tingitana Hybrid</i> Wedgwood..... | | | | | \$25.00 | \$40.00 | \$50.00 | \$60.00 |
| IRIS— <i>Dutch Hybrids</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Blue Horizon, sky-blue..... | | | \$25.00 | \$35.00 | \$45.00 | | | |
| D. Haring, white..... | | | 30.00 | 35.00 | 45.00 | | | |
| Imperator, dark blue..... | | | 25.00 | 35.00 | 45.00 | | | |
| White Excelsior, white..... | | | 35.00 | 45.00 | 55.00 | | | |
| Yellow Queen, golden yellow..... | | \$20.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | | | | per 1000 |
| IRIS <i>Reticulata</i> —J. S. Dyt, rich purple-red..... | | | | | | | | \$80.00 |

LEUCOJUM

| | |
|--|----------|
| (Snowflakes)— <i>Vernum</i> , good flowering size..... | \$ 80.00 |
| <i>Gravetye Giant</i> , a distinctive novelty with extra large flowers and strong foliage. | |
| Plant in shady situation and allow to become established..... | 110.00 |

IRIS NATIONAL VELVET

NATIONAL VELVET—the sensational iris novelty.

In bulb type and habit this beautiful iris resembles the Dutch iris. The color is a deep, rich velvety violet-purple such as sometimes has been seen in English Iris. This color is completely new in bulbous iris of this type and is the result of many years of painstaking work done by Mr. Carl Salbach of Berkeley, California. Using rare species of iris, obtained by Professor Sydney Mitchell from collectors abroad, Mr Salbach used them in combination with some outstanding Dutch iris and obtained a small group of seedlings of astonishing beauty. We purchased the entire stock and offer now, for the first time, an outstanding representative of this entirely new hybrid strain of bulbous iris, at the special introductory price of \$80.00 per 1000.

Note: *National Velvet* has a bulb type of I. *Yellow Queen*, that is 5/6 cM will flower and 6/7 cM is about top size. *Limited Quantity only available for trial.*

DEALERS' PRICES - 1949

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

All prices are per 1000, unless otherwise specified, f.o.b. Gresham, Oregon. All bulbs offered are from our own, disease-free, selected stocks, guaranteed true to name. See our 1947 catalog for full descriptions.

MINIATURE DAFFODILS

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| N. bulbocodium conspicuus (yellow hoop petticoat) \$ | 40.00 | N. jonquilla flore pleno (double French jonquil)... | \$ 50.00 |
| N. bulbocodium citrinus, lemon..... | 200.00 | N. juncifolius (miniature jonquil) | 60.00 |
| N. canaliculatus (miniature Poetaz)..... | 40.00 | N. minimus (smallest daffodil)..... | None to Offer |
| N. cyclamineus (cyclamen flowered)..... | None to Offer | N. triandrus albus (Angel's Tears)..... | 200.00 |
| N. jonquilla simplex (true; single sweetscented French jonquil)..... | 50.00 | N. triandrus calathinus (larger than albus, very rare)..... | 300.00 |

YELLOW TRUMPET DAFFODILS

| | DN 1 | DN 2 & RD |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Aerolite, E..... | \$ 90.00 | \$ 72.00 |
| Alaska, M..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Alasnam, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Ben Hur, M..... | 120.00 | 110.00 |
| Dawson City, L..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Diotima, E..... | 400.00 | 320.00 |
| February Gold, E E..... | 75.00 | 55.00 |
| Golden Harvest, E..... | 110.00 | 90.00 |
| Hendrik Ibsen, E..... | 75.00 | 55.00 |
| King Alfred, M..... | 75.00 | 55.00 |
| King Alfred, Jumbo..... | 100.00 | |
| Mount Royal, L..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Statendam, L..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Warwick, L..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Winter Gold, E..... | 90.00 | 72.00 |
| Yellow Cloud, M..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |

WHITE TRUMPET DAFFODILS

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Ada Finch, E E..... | 800.00 | 600.00 |
| Beersheba, M..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Eskimo, M..... | 400.00 | 320.00 |
| la Vestale, E..... | 180.00 | 150.00 |
| Mrs. E. H. Krelage, M..... | 140.00 | 110.00 |
| Mrs. John C. Bodger, L..... | 400.00 | 320.00 |
| Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, L..... | 250.00 | 200.00 |
| President Carnot, E..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Roxane, M..... | 160.00 | 120.00 |

BICOLOR DAFFODILS

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Jefta, E..... | 130.00 | 110.00 |
| Lovenest, M..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Spring Glory, M..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Victoria, L..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |

INCOMPARABILIS DAFFODILS

| | DN 1 | DN 2 & RD |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Adler, M..... | 160.00 | 120.00 |
| Bernardino, M..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Carlton, M..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Croesus, M..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Damson, E..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Dick Wellband, L..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Fortune, E..... | 150.00 | 120.00 |
| Francisca Drake, M..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Golden Pedestal, E..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Hades, M..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Havelock, M..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Helios, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| John Evelyn, M..... | 110.00 | 90.00 |
| Lucinius, L..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Magic Fire, L (new)..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Milford Haven, L..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Nova Scotia, M..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Orange Glow, M..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Pirate's Gold, E (new)..... | 400.00 | 320.00 |
| Red Bird, L..... | 900.00 | 720.00 |
| Red Cross, M..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Red Shadow, L..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| St. Egwin, M..... | 500.00 | 400.00 |
| Scarlet Leader, L..... | 600.00 | 480.00 |
| Sir Watkin, (improved), E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Walter Hampden, L..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Whiteley Gem, E..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Yellow Poppy, L..... | 70.00 | 54.00 |

Key:

EE.—Extra Early.
E. —Early.
M. —Medium.
L. —Late.
LL.—Extra Late.

DEALERS' PRICES - 1949

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

BARRII DAFFODILS

| | DN 1 | DN 2 & RD |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
| Alcida, M..... | \$ 80.00 | \$ 64.00 |
| Bath's Flame, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Bridegroom, L..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Diana Kasner, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Eclair, L..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Edith, L..... | 160.00 | 120.00 |
| Firetail, M..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Fleur, M..... | 180.00 | 140.00 |
| Lady Kesteven, L..... | 400.00 | 320.00 |
| Mrs. Barclay, M..... | 70.00 | 56.00 |
| Mrs. Brewster, L..... | 70.00 | 56.00 |
| Rose Marie, L..... | 160.00 | 120.00 |

LEEDSH DAFFODILS

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Daisy Schaffer, E..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Delaware, M..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| E. H. Wilson, M..... | 120.00 | 100.00 |
| Gertie Millar, M..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Hera, M..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Nette O'Melveny, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, L..... | 250.00 | 200.00 |
| Mystic, L..... | 300.00 | 240.00 |
| Queen of the North, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Quicksilver, M..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Silver Star, E..... | 120.00 | 96.00 |
| Tunis, E..... | 120.00 | 96.00 |
| Veronica, L (pink)..... | 400.00 | 320.00 |

TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Moonshine, M..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Shot Silk, M..... | 160.00 | 128.00 |
| Silver Chimes, L..... | 500.00 | 400.00 |
| Thalia, E..... | 140.00 | 110.00 |

CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Beryl, E..... | 160.00 | 120.00 |
| February Gold, EE..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| March Sunshine, E..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |

JONQUILLA HYBRIDS

| | DN 1 | DN 2 & RD |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Campernelle single, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Campernelle double, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Golden Perfection, M..... | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| Golden Sceptre, M..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Jonquilla simplex, LL (single)..... | | 50.00 |
| Jonquilla fl. pl., LL (double)..... | | 50.00 |
| Lanarth, M..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Orange Queen, E..... | 80.00 | 64.00 |
| Sierra Gold, L..... | 80.00 | 64.00 |
| Trevithian, M..... | 70.00 | 56.00 |
| Tullus Hostilius, L..... | 70.00 | 56.00 |
| White Wedgwood, M..... | 160.00 | 120.00 |

POETAZ DAFFODILS

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cheerfulness, L..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Geranium, L..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Glorious, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Klondyke, M..... | 55.00 | 44.00 |
| Laurens Koster, E..... | 55.00 | 44.00 |
| St. Agnes, L..... | 70.00 | 56.00 |
| Winter Pride, E..... | 70.00 | 56.00 |

POETICUS DAFFODILS

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Actaea, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Dulcimer, L..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Glory of Lisse, M..... | 55.00 | 44.00 |
| Recurvus, LL..... | 55.00 | 44.00 |
| Snowking, L..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |

DOUBLE DAFFODILS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Albus plenus odoratus, LL..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Campernelle double, E..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Cheerfulness, L..... | 60.00 | 48.00 |
| Daphne, L..... | 90.00 | 72.00 |
| Indian Chief, M..... | 80.00 | 64.00 |
| Irene Copeland, E..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Mary Copeland, L..... | 240.00 | 200.00 |
| Moulin Rouge, M..... | 200.00 | 160.00 |
| Royal Sovereign, M..... | 140.00 | 110.00 |
| Texas, E..... | 240.00 | 180.00 |
| The Pearl, E..... | 72.00 | 60.00 |
| Twink, E..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |
| Snowsprite (white) L..... | 100.00 | 80.00 |

MIXTURES FOR NATURALIZING:

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Novelty Mixture..... | 55.00 | 44.00 |
| Seedlings mixed..... | 66.00 | 55.00 |

Both mixtures contain all types and are well assorted in early and late varieties. The seedling mixture is actually made up out of new types grown from seed and we recommend it strongly.

DEALERS' PRICES - 1949

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

All prices are per 1000, unless otherwise specified, f.o.b. Gresham, Oregon. All bulbs offered are from our own, disease-free, selected stocks, guaranteed true to name. See our 1947 catalog for full descriptions.

LILIES for 1949 - Description on pages 22-28

| per 1000..... | 3/4" | 4/5" | 5/6" | 6/7" | 7/8" | 8/9" | 9/up |
|--|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Amabile | \$200.00 | \$240.00 | \$300.00 | | | | |
| Amabile luteum | 320.00 | 400.00 | 500.00 | | | | |
| Auratum, home grown, clean..... | | | | | \$600.00 | \$800.00 | |
| Bellingham Hybrids | | 180.00 | 220.00 | 260.00 | | | |
| Candidum "Cascade Hybrids"..... | | | | 200.00 | 240.00 | 300.00 | |
| Centifolium "Olympic Hybrids"..... | | | | 100.00 | 140.00 | 180.00 | \$240.00 |
| Fiesta Hybrids*(r)..... | | 750.00 | 1000.00 | | | | |
| Formosanum, our strain, late, tall..... | 100.00 | 140.00 | 180.00 | | | | |
| Lillian Cummings..... | | 500.00 | 650.00 | | | | |
| Martagon album | | | 500.00 | 650.00 | | | |
| Maxwill | | 200.00 | 250.00 | | | | |
| Pardalinum giganteum "Sunset"..... | | | 120.00 | 160.00 | | | |
| Regale, our strain..... | | | | 70.00 | 90.00 | 140.00 | |
| Sargentiae, bulbil bearing..... | | | | 250.00 | 300.00 | | |
| Shuksan | | | 300.00 | 400.00 | | | |
| Speciosum rubrum "Red Champion"..... | | | | 500.00 | 600.00 | 750.00 | |
| Talisman, 1949 novelty, see page 18..... | | 400.00 | 600.00 | | | | |
| Tigrinum splendens..... | | | 150.00 | 200.00 | | | |

*Registered Trademark—This designation should be used by all our customers since it will protect them, as much as us, against unfair competition of untrue stock. Our Fiesta Hybrids (r) are constantly re-selected and the 1949 offering is far superior to that of previous years.

BULBS IN BOXES This year we can offer a limited number of packaged bulbs in colorful boxes, especially designed and made for us.

"Garden of Lilies"

Will contain five varieties, two bulbs of each. The bulbs will be wrapped in our special vegetable parchment squares, which will show variety name and description as well as cultural directions. Two each of *L. centifolium* "Olympic Hybrids", *L. "Bellingham Hybrids"*, *L. pardalinum giganteum* "Sunset", *L. umbellatum* "New Hybrids", and two bulbs from any one of the following: *L. formosanum*, *L. Maxwill*, *L. amabile* or *L. longiflorum* will be used, our choice. This collection will be packed in cases of 24 boxes and is offered for the special price of \$1.75 per collection.

L. centifolium "Olympic Hybrids"—

Three seven inch bulbs of this magnificent new strain of hybrid lilies. Each bulb wrapped in printed parchment and packed in a specially designed box, printed in five colors. Packed in cases of 36 boxes and priced at \$0.70 per box.

L. "Bellingham Hybrids"—

Three top-sized bulbs of this magnificent hybrid strain of American lilies, all of them vigorous, hardy and easy to grow. Ideal for cut flowers. Packed in a specially designed box printed in five colors, in cases of 36 boxes priced at \$0.70 per box.

"Mixed Dutch Iris"—

Twelve top quality iris bulbs in a beautifully designed and printed box with full color reproduction of the flowers—in cases of 60 boxes offered at \$0.40 per box.

"Garden of Hybrid Daffodils"—

A box containing a magnificent mixture of our seedling daffodils, the cream of our immense stock of hand-pollinated hybrids, in all types and colors. Twelve top quality bulbs. Offered in cases of 24 boxes at \$0.70 per box. Box printed in five colors—new design.

BULBS IN TUBES As in previous years we are prepared to pack lilies in mailing tubes, three bulbs per tube, and take pleasure in offering:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| L. pardalinum giganteum "Sunset"—three 5/6-inch bulbs at..... | \$0.50 per tube. |
| L. regalethree 6/7-inch bulbs..... | 0.40 per tube. |

All of the above with full color label, planting instructions, packed 72 tubes per box and sold only in full boxes.

We are prepared to wrap any of our lily bulbs in specially printed vegetable parchment squares for a charge of \$10.00 per thousand bulbs, over the prices listed for case lots.

LILY NOVELTIES for 1949 — Offered in random sizes only:

Centifolium, special select—

As in previous years we shall be glad to select exceptionally fine plants from our large acreage of hybrid Centifolium lilies and tag these for our customers. These bulbs will be of random size, as the tagged plants produce and can be supplied at . . . each \$0.60

Centifolium, pink selections—

Graceful trumpets with definite margins and shades of fuchsia-pink showing through the white. Tall and sturdy plants, random size . . . each \$2.40

Aurelian Hybrids—

1948 selections, random size . . . each \$1.50

Sunburst, Golden Clarion, Heart's Desire, Intermediates

For descriptions and comment please turn to pages 22 and 23.

New Umbellatum Hybrids:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Golden Chalice Hybrids | none available for 1949 |
| Tangerine | none available for 1949 |
| Flamingo, a new flamingo-pinkish-orange | each \$1.00 |
| Radiance, a new warm orange-red, very fine | each \$1.00 |
| Mandarin, a new deep red | each \$1.00 |

MID-CENTURY SENSATIONS - - A Race of Startling New Lilies

Originally planned for introduction in 1950, we have decided to offer nine of these revolutionary new lilies during the 1949 season, so that they can be tested by a wider group of gardeners. Please note that we offer only very limited quantities for trial purposes. Full descriptions will be found on pages 18 and 19.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--|
| | each | |
| Pagoda | \$1.00 | } Upright lilies of <i>L. tigrinum</i> and <i>L. umbellatum</i> parentage. |
| Campfire | 1.50 | |
| Enchantment (patented) | 1.00 | |
| Bonanza | 1.50 | |
| Fireflame | \$1.50 | } Outward-facing lilies of <i>L. tigrinum</i> and <i>L. umbellatum</i> parentage. |
| Parade | 1.50 | |
| Serenade | 1.00 | |
| Vagabond | 1.50 | |
| Valencia | 1.00 | |

LILY DESCRIPTIONS

and REPORT - 1949

Oregon Bulb Farms

GRESHAM, OREGON

REPORT ON LILIES

As already mentioned in the general introduction to this price list, the 1948 growing season was the wettest on record in some fifty-five years. While moisture, a porous soil and good drainage are essential to successful lily culture, the continued rains during the summer and early fall were a very definite hindrance to the normal and orderly routine of the harvest season. In fact, the excess moisture of the soil and bulbs brought with it some very unusual problems in curing and storing the stock, problems which were a decided handicap in packaging the bulbs. That, notwithstanding these handicaps, we were able to ship the great bulk of our stocks on time and in good quality, was a tribute to the skill of our workers who have come to look upon the lilies as one of the most important of our crops.

In spite of our increased production and in spite of what was in effect a good crop, again this year as in the past, we found that the demand for lilies is increasing much faster than our stocks. The quantities of good sized bulbs available are still limited and, we believe, will always be limited. We are building up larger stocks and every year are holding back quite a few large bulbs for propagating purposes. In spite of all our efforts to increase production, we, nevertheless, fell short in many types and varieties by at least fifty percent.

This shortage of stock is due to various factors. One seems to be the fact that wherever these fine lilies of ours are grown, free from disease and vigorous as they are, they attract attention and further orders. This again leads to publicity and, unfortunately for us, the publicity this year broke long after we had sold the bulk of our crop. Late orders are still coming in after every salable bulb has been shipped out. We realize that it is as unpleasant for our customers to tell their clients that they cannot obtain the desired bulbs as it is for us to have to refuse the requests of many of our friends.

For 1949 the picture is no better. Loath as we are to admit it, the quantity production of lilies is still in its infancy and the problems that confront us are legion. There is no question of crop failure nor can we even say that any stock failed to produce good bulbs. The truth is that in our program of production of clean, vigorous stock from seed, using virgin land and the latest and best methods of cultivation, yields and the ratio of sizes in any total crop produced are still matters of conjecture rather than of fact. In other words, all we can do is guess the quantity that might be harvested and hope that the sizes will be good.

The unusual vigor of these new stocks was not correctly interpreted by us. Many of the Umbellatum type, for instance, flowered well from bulbs that did not

measure more than from two to three inches in circumference at the time of digging. In the trumpet lily classes we found that some of our finest plants, tagged while in flower, produced only four to five inch bulbs, that is, much too small to ship out. All of this material had to be planted back again for one or two years, in order to grow to larger size. Whether some of these newer varieties and strains will ever grow as large as the older and already well-known lilies is, again, a matter of conjecture.

Our knowledge of the rate of growth of the hybrid lily is still limited. We believe that we must also include the seedling strains of lilies in this statement. We found, for instance, that our six to seven inch Madonna lilies of the Cascade strain produced stalks and a number of flowers that exceeded anything shown by eight-inch French bulbs of the old or regular strain. The same applies to various other lilies that we have grown.

To bring these remarks down to a practical level, they mean that the quantity of lily bulbs which we will have available for our customers during 1949 will by no means be larger than what was delivered in 1948. A few novelties can be added to the list and in the case of the *Cascade Strain* of *L. candidum* and the *Olympic Hybrid* strain of *L. centifolium* we should have adequate stocks for the demand. In the case of the Bellingham Hybrid lilies and of Sunset and Shuksan lilies, we do not know at this time whether the excessively wet summer and fall, which caused some loss in the planting stock, will make its effect felt during the next growing season. To date, the stock looks fine and samples which we have dug are making a good and normal growth.

While on the one hand there will not be more lilies available, there is, on the other hand, a very marked trend toward a greater interest in lilies. This is already evidenced by the amount of editorial space given to lilies in the garden press. It is also noticeable in the number of letters we receive from amateur gardeners and lily breeders all over the world. As in the case of hybrid daffodils, this interest on the part of the more advanced amateurs is always a positive sign of a coming "boom". The interest in garden lilies has waxed and waned in cycles. Probably the lowest ebb in lily interest was reached during the earlier years of the war, when neither Japanese nor European bulbs were available, when American production of lilies had given way to the higher profits obtainable in more readily marketable crops, such as vegetables and flowers, and when the public was concerned with matters of greater importance than lilies.

From this low point even a slight interest from the side of the public constituted a major change. After

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

some of our American grown healthy hybrid lilies had been tried and shown in neighborhood gardens and in flower shows, the mere fact that for each display two or three orders were placed meant that the demand increased in that ratio. Production, however, cannot be stepped up so quickly and certainly it cannot be increased with any speed, if at the same time quality must be maintained. In most instances, if not in all, it was not a matter of maintaining quality, but, rather, of establishing and setting standards of performance, size and uniformity that may take us several years yet to work out.

For the benefit of the few customers who will read these lines, I want to point out once again that today the new lilies are at the same stage of development at which daffodils were some sixty years ago. At that time there were emerging exciting new varieties, such as for instance, King Alfred, to mention but one. From those early days to the time that daffodils could be turned out by the hundreds of acres, in uniform quality and performance in the garden and greenhouse, there was a long period of experimentation, of failures and successes. Only through an exchange of information all over the world, through trial and error, was the daffodil industry built. Although we, who are now trying to do the same thing in lilies, have learned much from the experience with other bulbs, it cannot be denied that a great deal more experimentation is necessary.

Realizing this, we have cooperated with a number of firms, individuals and experiment stations all over the United States, so as to obtain data that will be of use both to the home gardener and to the dealer. In cooperation with "Sunset Magazine" we have sent a large number of collections of lilies to advanced amateur gardeners throughout California. Other collections have been sent to the Northern States, while in Texas and other Southern States we have a number of gardeners that are cooperating with us. It must not, however, be imagined that the dealer who is ordering some of our lilies is venturing into the field of experimental horticulture. We already know that these lilies will do well in most locations and under very diverse conditions of climate and soil. We know that at least the supposedly tender trumpet lilies can withstand the coldest weather our United States can offer. We know that they can stand the dry and hot weather of some of the Eastern sections of California. Other lilies, notably the *L. tigrinum-umbellatum* hybrids, seem to be able to stand almost anything in the way of treatment and climate. In fact, wherever the ubiquitous Tiger lily, or the old Candlestick lily (*L. umbellatum*) will grow, our new hybrids will thrive.

Considering all these factors, it is quite obvious that again in 1949 we shall sell every salable bulb that our forty acres of lilies can produce. It may be entirely superfluous then to discuss sales aids or the matter of storage and spring delivery of our bulbs. In our 1948 price list we devoted some space to these items and we merely reprint them here as these remarks are still pertinent and timely. For your convenience we also reprint the lily descriptions sent to you during the 1948 season. These descriptions have not been changed, except in minor particulars. A few new varieties or strains have been added to our list. Orders for these novelties from nurserymen and seedsmen who visited our plantings during the 1948 season have already taken up most of the bulbs offered. The listing here, in these instances, was made in order to have a printed record of the introduction for purposes of trade mark, patent right or merely to register our priority.

Before concluding these introductory remarks, we wish to reiterate that we are not taking the shortage of good lilies into account in pricing them. We believe, now more than ever, that in the early years of this renewed interest in lilies prices must be kept at the very lowest possible level, not only to assure the dealer a good margin of profit, but also to make the final price to the ultimate consumer low enough to keep him satisfied. We feel that nothing could harm our young industry more than prices that were not fully commensurate with the product's performance. We should like to have every consumer consider his new lilies as a real bargain. In a few years production can be stepped up a hundred-fold, if necessary. It took only some ten years to bring the Croft lily from a production measured in the hundreds to one measured in millions of bulbs. Some of our new lilies show a potential rate of increase that may be even more astonishing. When they appear in quantity on the market, we should like them to find a ready and warm welcome, rather than to be met with the false opinion that they are good but too expensive.

For us the 1949 and 1950 seasons will be the crucial years. It is then that we must bring our production of new lilies into the realm of wholesale quantities, so that we can correlate the economies of large scale production with low prices and still maintain a fair margin of profit. It is also these two years that should show us the final answer to many of our breeding experiments. A visit to our farms during the lily-flowering season, from the middle of June to the end of August, should be of absorbing interest to every gardener. We need not conceal that in extending a warm invitation to you to visit us, we are also thinking of the help that every visitor can give us. The new lilies of which we have

Report on Lilies (Continued)

hundreds in all colors, shapes and seasons, must be evaluated and scored. While, if need be, we are fully competent to do so, it is of help to have the privilege of drawing on the experience of others. Our business is wholesale only and, in a way, we must depend on our visitors to tell us what is wanted by American gardeners.

A NEW RACE OF LILIES

We take great pride in offering this year, on an experimental basis and on a small scale only, the ten new lilies described below. It was our original intention to withhold these lilies from the market until the year 1950, when they were to be introduced as the **Mid-Century Lilies**, thereby quite clearly earmarking them as starting at the halfway mark of our century, a new era in lily variety and culture. Discussing the matter with several of our customers, it was brought out that prior to general introduction there should be some initial trial plantings. Color plates are being prepared and together with many good black and white illustrations they will be part of a comprehensive book on lilies and their culture which will be published shortly.

From the hundreds of new lilies grown we selected the ten varieties listed below, not only for their beauty, but also for their great vigor and endurance under adverse conditions. These lilies grow as well or better than either Tiger lilies or Umbellatums. They are as colorful and spectacular as any lilies grown and they are the easiest to propagate. One of them, our new lily "Enchantment" has been patented and may not be propagated commercially, except by special license issued by us. The others are not so restricted for, frankly, we believe that the more widely grown, the more these lilies will help to stimulate interest. We have no desire to monopolize the industry and while we feel that in these fine *Tigrinum-Umbellatum* hybrids we have achieved a major and sensational advance in garden lily breeding, we are happy to let other growers share with us in this achievement.

Since it is impossible for us to send these bulbs out as free trials we decided to release a few so that they could be grown and shown in different locations. We must point out, however, that the 1949 introduction of these ten lilies is on a small scale only and for experimental purposes. We shall only release a few hundred of each of these varieties and shall be most grateful for frank, unbiased reports on their behavior and performance in your gardens and nurseries or in those of your customers.

We offer this year only one lily which besides the *Tigrinum-Umbellatum* blood also shows markedly some *L. Willmottiae* blood. This is the choice novelty "TALISMAN" which we describe as follows: This is a lily which in flowering habit and color resembles the well-known *L. Maxwell*, but which bears numerous black-brown bulbils in the axils of the dark-green leaves. It has shown itself to be of great value in breeding, but should also find ready acceptance as a garden plant. This lily will bear up to fifteen large, nodding flowers with reflexed petals, orange-red in color and densely spotted with purplish black. The thin, but very strong and wiry stem grows up to six feet tall. The bulb is of medium size. It flowers in July when its brilliant coloring makes it quite conspicuous in the garden.

Four of the 1949 introductions are upright lilies. These are true *Tigrinum-Umbellatum* hybrids. All of them will show bulbils in the axils of the leaves, if the flower or the buds are removed early in the season. "Enchantment" will have bulbils, even if allowed to flower normally. All of them flower with us around the first of July. Their blazing colors and their straight, stiff stems made them stand out on our nurseries, and their radical departure in form, habit and coloring from anything that has been seen in lilies up to the time these novelties flowered was noticed by every visitor.

"PAGODA" is one of the tallest uprights in our present collection. Scaled bulbs grew good three feet stems and we believe that in the garden mature bulbs will produce stems of four feet. The flowers, six to eight carried on good pedicels and nicely arranged, are of a true orange-chrome or Marigold orange. This lily seems to be a "natural" for large flower arrangements.

"CAMPFIRE" was the best of the upright red-colored lilies in our planting. The color can best be described as a rich, deep, fiery Indian red. It has a few spots on each petal, but since they are maroon-red, they are hardly noticeable. The petals are pointed and rather narrow, giving distinction to the plant which, in a nursery, is three feet high and probably much taller in the garden.

"ENCHANTMENT," patented lily, seems to be the most prolific, as well as the most beautiful of all the lilies that we have raised. It may be worth noting that this lily grew from seed planted in the spring of 1942 and that, while our stocks are still small, only seven years later, we have enough bulbs to warrant color plating and commercial introduction. Enchantment is an upright lily of excellent habit, with many well-formed flowers of a vivid *Nasturtium-Red*. Full of life and

depth the color blazes in the sun and even on dark days the little stock of Enchantment could be seen from miles away. This lily which has been so well endowed by nature, carries large numbers of bulbils in the axils of the leaves. It can also be propagated quite readily from scales and we have found that its vivid coloring is a dominant factor, so that it is transmitted to nearly all its seedlings.

We believe that in Enchantment we have raised the most promising new hardy lily of the century. It is a completely new type of lily, vigorous, hardy, disease resistant, and virtually indestructible, if only the very slightest care is given to it. We obtained a plant patent on this lily and it may not be grown commercially without our express consent.

"BONANZA" is yet another upright lily, later than the others and of a clean orange-yellow coloring. The flowers are smooth and have a wonderful texture. The spotting is very slight and attractive. "Bonanza" was three feet high in our nursery planting in the full sun and in hard ground. It should be taller than that in the garden.

While the above-listed four upright lilies constitute an entirely new departure in hybrid lilies, we believe that the five we list below are even more sensational. In these five lilies the chromosomes of the Tiger lily have combined with those of the Umbellatum lily in such a manner that the resulting plants seem to be truly intermediate in every respect. To mention but one quality, the flowers are neither upright, as in *L. umbellatum*, nor are they pendant, as in *L. tigrinum*. In these five new lilies the flowers face outward and look straight at you. All of these lilies have retained the salmon shading common to the Tiger lily, but have added many of the hues available in the named varieties of *L. umbellatum*, *L. elegans* and *L. dauricum*.

"FIREFLAME" is a short, sturdy lily which may have exceptional value as a pot plant in the greenhouse of the commercial grower or the amateur, as well as in the garden where it can be planted in the foreground of the herbaceous border. The color is a solid mahogany-red, slightly spotted with black or deep maroon. Planted in the full sun in our nursery it grew to a height of 25 inches from scaled bulbs. The very large flowers face out and have broad, heavily textured petals. As many as eight flowers to a head, all of them well spaced on good pedicels, the buds open over a period of several days.

"PARADE" is the second of our quintet of outward-facing lilies. Its color is a rich yellow-orange and

down the center of each petal there is a stripe of burnished gold. It is heavily spotted with minute black or maroon dots. The horizontal flowers with their very wide petals made a glorious show. Twelve to fifteen flowers to a stem are no exception. They are well spaced with plenty of room for each flower to open and develop. The good, rich color sparkles in the sun and "Parade" was a favorite with all visitors to our farms.

"SERENADE" is the third of our lilies in this group. It is later than the others and of a good, clean and clear orange coloring. It stands only two feet tall in our nursery which again makes it a good pot plant and a fine one for bedding and borders. We doubt that these lilies have a great future as cut flowers since the stems are too sturdy and the heads too heavy. In the garden, however, their fine proportions, their sturdy stems and resistance to all lily diseases and pests make them unique.

"VAGABOND" is of a distinct salmon-orange coloring, in itself a most unusual shade and all the more remarkable and conspicuous when combined, as in this instance, with enormous flowers that face out and with their brilliance light up the garden. In all our trials "Vagabond" received the highest scores. No description can do it justice nor do we expect that the color plates now in preparation will be able to show the unusual quality of this fine lily.

"VALENCIA" is the last of our outward-facing lilies to be introduced experimentally this year. It is a mid-season lily of fine soft orange to rich yellow coloring. We consider it of very fine habit, placement and form and have rated it very high during the four seasons we have been privileged to observe it. "Brilliant", "clear", "clean", "sparkling" are some of the adjectives noted down by us during the flowering season. The very large, rather flat flowers have a slight midrib of coppery gold. Quite a few spots of maroon dot the petals, but they add to rather than detract from the pleasant appearance of this flower.

The bulbs of all these lilies should be planted about four to six inches deep. They will thrive in any good, well-drained, porous garden soil, preferably in the full sun. They can be increased very easily from scales, underground bulblets, by bulbils that form in the axils of the leaves and by ordinary, natural division of the bulb. We repeat that our "Enchantment" is patented and that it may not be propagated commercially without special license.

Report on Lilies (Continued)

SALES AIDS

In our efforts to find the best possible storage methods and also in order to stimulate sales we have been experimenting with some new and attractive packages. Lilies should not be allowed to dry out in storage and in order to retain their freshness while on display in the store we can wrap them individually in a vegetable parchment wrapper. This wrapper, on which is printed the name of the variety, a description and complete cultural instructions, seems to be the best answer to the problem. By adding a small quantity of moist peatmoss to each wrapped bulb and then packing the bulbs in case lots they can be held in storage much longer. In addition to these specially wrapped lilies in case lots, we are now ready to supply packaged lilies in five varieties, as mentioned in our price list. These packages have been especially designed for us, not to compete with the cheap cellophane package of inferior quality and low prices, but as a high class, distinctive piece of merchandise that has unusual sales appeal. Our packages contain only selected specimen bulbs, carefully graded and inspected before wrapping. We realize that one inferior bulb in a package means complaints and trouble to our dealers. This package is offered under our brand and we take particular pains to see that the bulbs so shipped will give the very best results.

The "Garden of Lilies" package which we are offering for fall delivery is a result of our desire to furnish a collection of first quality bulbs in several new varieties and at a reasonable cost. In this package, which might well be called a "beginner's collection," the buyer will find nothing but reliable, hardy varieties. Full instructions are printed on the wrapper for each variety; the packages are attractive and colorful and we guarantee the bulbs to be of select quality and of a size not usually found in moderately priced collections. All of these bulbs have flowered at least once in our fields, have been carefully checked at that time and are of ideal size for permanent garden planting. Here, in one package, with a colorful and attractive wrapper, you receive more varieties than the average seedstore can handle in case lots. The convenience of this package to you and your employees must not be underrated.

In response to numerous requests for colored pictures of our new lilies we are working closely with our printers. We have gone to great expense to form a collection of Kodachromes as a first step on the road towards adequate color reproductions. We hope to have prints available for store display. We shall also be able to supply sets of 35 mm Kodaslide for projection purposes to those dealers who wish to show them to garden clubs.

CARE AND STORAGE OF BULBS

Although we do all we possibly can to insure that our lilies arrive at your warehouse as fresh as they were when they were dug, it is even more important that they receive proper handling through the bulb selling season. In some regions this season extends from October through January. Most varieties are easily held in ordinary, cool storage without loss of vigor. This does not mean, however, that full cases can be displayed in a warm store, where the customers are permitted to pick out their own bulbs—or to examine several to find the ones they wish to purchase. Not only do such exposed bulbs become easily dried out, but roots are destroyed and scales break off. Even though you may feel that your customers prefer to see displayed bulbs in the store, we suggest that only a very few be exposed and that the balance of the case be stored in a cool (45°-55° Fahrenheit) room. The packing material should never be allowed to dry out and, if this occurs, the bulbs should be repacked in moist peatmoss, sphagnum, sawdust or even clean sand. Bulbs held under these conditions should remain plump and fresh until they begin to of ideal size for permanent garden planting. Here, in sprout late in the winter. Surplus bulbs that remain late in the winter may be potted in clay pots or gallon cans. They will then form roots and some varieties will begin to sprout almost immediately. Several dealers have used this method of saving surplus bulbs and holding them until the spring at which time they can sell them to good advantage.

Handling and care of the lily bulbs in storage does not end the responsibility of the dealer. After bulbs are purchased across your counter or through the mail by your customers, they still must be adequately packed to prevent drying out and crushing. Even though the bulbs are bought in a period of "gardening enthusiasm", they quite often do not find their way into the ground for some time. While this is not the fault of the retailer, certainly he is always the man who is blamed if poor performance or even failure of the lilies is the result. It is, therefore, only logical to protect yourself and your customer by packaging the bulbs well at the time they are sold.

In brief, lily bulbs are best considered and handled in a manner that you would employ for living plants. They are not handled in the same manner as the so-called dry bulbs, such as tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, etc., etc. The dealers must never lose an opportunity to impress this upon his customers. We foresee a future for the American-grown lily when in volume and popularity it will be in a position comparable to tulips, daffodils, gladioli and dahlias. True species will gradually disappear from the lists and more vigorous,

LILY DESCRIPTIONS

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reliable hybrids will replace them. Even today we are in a position, if we so desired, to introduce twenty named varieties a year for the next five years. This means that, as the number of varieties continues to increase and as these varieties receive publicity, your customers will expect you to handle them. This future can never materialize if the customer does not receive bulbs which are fresh, plump and alive. They must remain in that condition by dint of proper handling by the grower and the retailer until they are planted.

SPRING OR FALL DELIVERY

We are not, as yet, prepared to hold any large quantity of lilies for spring delivery. Wherever possible, fall planting is to be recommended. We harvest our stocks early enough to enable us to get them into your hands while the fall bulb sales are still at their height. Even though this means some loss of size, we feel that from the standpoint of performance for your customers, it is much preferable to spring delivery. We are willing to make every effort on our part to complete all deliveries early in October and, with few exceptions, this delivery

date will allow you several weeks of fall planting weather in your particular locality. Even though light frosts have already occurred, bulbs planted in the fall will immediately make a fall root growth, which does much to insure a natural growth and flowering the following season. No matter how they are handled, bulbs held until spring are of inferior quality. They have been denied the opportunity to make the necessary fall root growth and, very often when planted in the spring, will immediately make top growth and flower without making new, permanent roots.

Spring sales of lily bulbs became a general practice when imported bulbs began to arrive in this country in January with the result that there was no choice as to planting time. Now that we are able to deliver American-grown, healthy lilies in October, we strongly advise you to make every effort to dispose of the lilies in the fall. This means passing on this information to your customers who have been in the habit of planting lilies in the spring. A few varieties, such as *L. Centifolium* hybrids, keep especially well in storage and, should the trade demand spring delivery in any appreciable quantity, we shall arrange to make this service available to our customers. For the present we feel that good performance is more important than some additional sales.

LILY DESCRIPTIONS

L. amabile—

Brilliant grenadine-red flowers, nicely spotted with black, carried on strong, slender, three-foot stems. Because of its very free flowering habit, few bulbs are needed to make a brilliant dash of color in the garden. Best suited as a bold accent group in the border, *L. amabile* does well in full sun and will stand considerable drought. The intense color does not fade in direct sunlight.

The bulbs are white, high crowned and composed of relatively large scales. Plant five inches deep in light porous soils, shallower in clay and adobe. Stem roots are sparse or entirely lacking; basal roots heavy and contractile. Underground stem bulblets are formed in profusion, especially on the smaller stems.

L. amabile luteum—

One of the loveliest of the yellow flowered Lilies, this rare form is identical to the type, except in color, and requires the same culture. The healthy seedlings we offer are from parent plants selected for outstanding color, size and placement of the flowers. Flowering a few days later than *L. amabile*, the bright yellow flowers combine with almost any companion plant and are exceptionally beautiful when seen against a background of evergreen foliage. Bulbs are similar to the type species but run somewhat smaller in size.

Lily Descriptions (*Continued*)

L. auratum —

The stock of this fine species as offered by us in our current price list is raised from seed furnished by various growers to which we have added some stocks of bulbs that have been collected for us in the mountains of Japan. All of our *Auratum* lilies have flowered on our nurseries and have been most rigidly selected so that only the best types are retained in our collection. This stock is as nearly free from virus as any lilies of this type will ever be. We recommend it without hesitation. Bulbs should be planted from eight to ten inches deep.

L. "Aurelian Hybrids"—

The most important of all of the new races of hybrids, this group at present is the subject of large scale hybridizing by lily specialists. The seedlings are the results of crosses between L. Henryi, many of the white trumpet lilies such as the "Olympic Hybrids," L. *Sargentiae* and L. *sulfureum* in all combinations. Although they are sometimes designated as Henryi Hybrids many of the plants more closely resemble the other parents. The variation is genetically complete in form and color, since the seedlings vary from straight Henryi types to almost straight trumpet lilies. The middle group, or those which show the characteristics of both parents are the basic plants of this new strain. The flowers of this middle group vary in shape from huge bowl shaped white or cream flowers with yellow or apricot centers to widely flaring or slightly reflexed flowers usually colored yellow, yellow-orange and light apricot. Thus far the general habit and placement of flowers more closely resembles L. Henryi and the culture is the same as for that species. The colors fade slightly in full sunlight and light shade should be provided when the first buds begin to open. Plant the bulbs six inches deep in a rich soil that is well drained and slightly on the heavy side. Fertile to the pollen of many types, these plants are particularly valuable to hybridizers.

We are able to offer a limited quantity of different types as follows:

(1) "Sunburst"

This group is made up of the flowers which most closely resemble L. Henryi in shape. They are much larger and more reflexed than those of L. Henryi and the colors include white, cream yellow and orange. The flowers are of unusual texture and substance and are suitable for either garden or cut flower work.

(2) "Heart's Desire"

This selection is almost intermediate in shape between the trumpet form and the L. Henryi shape. They are essentially shallow, widely-flared and bowl-shaped in shades of white, cream and yellow-orange. Many of them have a bright orange throat, shading to cream yellow at tips of the petals.

(3) "Golden Clarion"

This type resembles the trumpet lily in all respects except in color and texture of the flowers. The shading of the petals varies from clear butter yellow down to cream yellow. These forms are extremely rare and scarce at present, however they are a magnificent addition to the trumpet lily group and we predict that these, along with the new pink trumpets, will become, in the very near future, as popular and as widely planted as are the Olympic Hybrids today.

(4) Intermediate Types

Flowers that do not fit into any of the other three categories, but that are of such merit that they must be tagged and preserved—all true Aurelians.

L. "Bellingham Hybrids"—

A strain of Lilies which has more than lived up to hopes invested in the original crosses, since this group is by far the most desirable of all the lilies for cut flower purposes and informal or woodland planting. Ideally spaced on tall, slender straight stems, the flowers are particularly long lasting. The pyramidal flower heads bearing up to 20 flowers may be cut as the first buds open and will remain fresh until the entire spike is in bloom. The buds are long and narrow and reveal the attractive spotting of the petals long before opening. The color range is complete from clear yellow through the yellow-oranges to the bright orange-reds with scarlet tipped petals. Most of the flowers are interestingly spotted with brown or reddish brown.

Named Bellingham Hybrids in honor of the late Dr. David C. Griffiths, who did a great deal of work on lilies at the Bellingham, Washington, experiment station of the U.S.D.A.. Many of his hybrids of American native lilies have been used in the production of our strain, plus additional species and seedlings of our own.

The bulbs are typical of the West Coast native lilies, being composed of small white jointed scales which turn a pink color on exposure to light. The bulb is of the rhizomatous type and new crowns are formed annually along the scale covered rhizomes. Ideal for partial or light shade they prefer a cool, light soil. Since the majority of the basal roots are annual the bulb can be expected to give good results the first year, but it is at its best when left undisturbed since the bulbs divide and branch rapidly to form large clumps.

Plant 5 inches deep in ordinary soils. A winter mulch is recommended in the colder sections to protect the bulbs against alternate freezing and thawing. Stem roots and bulblets are not formed by this group and propagation is from scales and division. Smaller sized bulbs are mostly single crowned while the larger sizes often have two or more and will produce a like number of flowering stems.

L. candidum "Cascade Strain"—

One of the prides of our lily stocks is this new strain we have been slowly developing for the past several years. It is unusual in that the strain sets freely and possesses a vigor far surpassing the best of the imported stocks. The foundation of these hybrids was an extensive collection of all forms of the Madonna Lily available to the trade, including several unusual types obtained from a French priest. Careful selection and pollination has finally produced a race of the Madonna Lily with tall straight stems and large flowers of unusual texture and perfect form. Greatly resistant to botrytis, these seedlings are really the first improvement of our times on *L. candidum*, the oldest lily in cultivation. Weeding out of the less desirable forms has resulted in a group exhibiting a minimum of variation in flowering date and length of stem. Propagation of the best clones will enable us to supply absolutely uniform varieties of the most desirable types in the very near future.

L. candidum is one of the few bulbs which requires very shallow planting and the top of the bulb should not be over an inch below the surface of the ground. It prospers in a heavier soil than do most lilies, but the soil must be well drained. Since the bulbs make a fall growth and are dormant for only a few weeks in August, early planting is necessary, preferably not later than September 15th. The Madonna lily suffers no set-back in transplanting provided it is planted early enough in the fall to make its normal autumn growth. Consequently, the larger sizes will produce exhibition spikes the first year. It increases rapidly by natural division and will soon form a large clump which must be divided and re-set if large flowers are desired. August delivery.

Lily Descriptions (Continued)

L. centifolium "Olympic Hybrids"—

A major project of our breeding program for the past several years, we are especially proud to offer this modern strain of trumpet lilies to gardening America. Side by side, field tests have definitely proven them to be the finest strain of hardy garden lilies available.

Their breeding history includes such varieties and species as *L. centifolium*, *L. leucanthum*, *C. G. Creelman*, *Sargentiae*, *Brownii* and *regale*. Careful selection of the finest and choicest plants from these crosses has resulted in the present Olympic strain which is characterized by its extreme vigor and size, form, coloring and good placement of flowers. There is a pleasing variation among the individual plants of the strain and all types, from the stylized typical trumpet shaped flowers to the more unusual forms such as the widely opened bowl shaped flowers with petals slightly twisted and ruffled. The color range of all the parent plants is present in the Olympic Hybrids in addition to new combinations and types which include creamy yellow trumpets, soft fuchsia pink and the popular cool, icy green. The exteriors of the petals are delicately shaded with light greenish, greenish brown or soft wine tints and in some instances are a pure glistening white. July flowering, they bloom later than the Regale lily and their period of flowering extends from three weeks to a month. They do equally well in full sun or partial shade. The dominant colors do not fade appreciably in full sun but as with other plants the flowers are at their best in very light shade and when grown for show purposes the plants should be given light shade as soon as the buds lengthen and begin to show color.

The bulbs form strong stem roots in addition to the very extensive basal root system which provides good insurance against drouth. Plant the bulbs 5 to 6 inches deep in well drained soil and they can then be left undisturbed for several years. The larger exhibition sized bulbs are not at their best the first year after planting and for general garden purposes a 6 to 7 inch bulb is preferable.

L. centifolium "Special Select"—

For the more discriminating gardener we are now able to offer a limited number of specially selected bulbs of the Olympic Hybrids. These plants are tagged in the fields during the flowering season and represent the choicest and finest as selected from acres of trumpet lilies. Every plant is of exhibition quality and is of outstanding character in all respects. Any one of these tagged plants might well be propagated as a clone since each one represents the pick of several thousand flowering seedlings. Quantities are extremely limited and all reservations must be received before July 1st. Requests as to type of flower desired will be complied with in so far as possible. The general types available are the large formal waxy white trumpets characteristic of the trumpet family of unusual substance and vigor and exhibiting ideal placement, with either white or light pink exteriors—the wide flaring open bowl shaped type, usually with brownish or light greenish exteriors to the petals and the very large flowered irregular form which has recently shown up in our seedling plots possessing longer petals which are often slightly twisted or ruffled, giving the flower a most graceful, informal shape.

L. centifolium "Pink Selections"—

This is the first offering of a strain which has had our closest attention for several years. Although in habit and in culture the plants are similar to the Olympic Hybrids, the flowers are shaded pink. This color extends over the inner surface as well as the outer surface of the petals and is indescribably beautiful. This offering is bound to become one of the most popular of garden lilies as soon as sufficient stocks are available.

L. concolor—

One of our favorite members of the lily family, this little flower is one of the best. In late spring and early summer the cheerful, bright red star-shaped flowers open on thin wiry stems. Concolor is of the easiest culture and asks only for a warm, sunny spot in well drained soil. Plant it in groups in the herbaceous border where its gaily colored flowers will show to best advantage. Also put a few bulbs in the cutting garden as it is one of the best of the lilies for cut flower purposes. An excellent market growers' flower, it will become more popular as American-grown supplies become more plentiful. All our bulbs are from seedling stock and exhibit the vigor characteristic of healthy seedlings.

The solid bulbs are sound, creamy white in color turning pink on exposure to light. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep in groups of not less than five. Height 2½ to 4 feet.

L. "Fiesta Hybrids*"—

As cheerful and gaily colored as the name implies. This new race of seedlings has neatly reflexed flowers, nicely spaced on thin wiry stems. Resulting from crosses between L. Davidi (L. Willmottiae) and related types they are one of the brightest patches of color in our lily fields during July. Extremely uniform as to flowering time and habit, the pleasing variations in color and form of flower enhance their beauty and usefulness. This is one of the few crosses which has produced no inferior types. The colors range from bright yellow through orange to a beautiful dark rich red. The latter color is new to this type of lily. Most of the flowers are of the typical recurved turks-cap shape and many of the plants have blossoms facing outward or somewhat upward with the petals only slightly recurved. A sun loving group, plant them 5 to 6 inches deep where they will get plenty of direct sunlight. Propagation is most rapid from the numerous underground stem bulblets which may be separated from the old stem in the Fall and replanted near the mother bulb. Resistant to mosaic, this group has proven a wonderful addition to the garden lilies. Excellent cut flowers, the stems are easy to handle and arrange and the colors are particularly attractive indoors. Award of Merit, Massachusetts Horticultural Society 1946.

L. formosanum—

The latest flowering of all the popular lilies, this white trumpet type is particularly desirable for gardening in moderate climates. The plants are often in flower as late as December here on the Pacific Coast. Of easiest culture, this lily should be in every garden. Our strain is tall and free flowering and has been grown from selected plants for several generations.

The bulbs are very small, but should be planted 5 to 6 inches deep since Formosanum produces very heavy stem roots. Full sun or partial shade suits it well and for better flower production some water should be provided during the hottest part of the summer.

L. "Golden Chalice Hybrids*"—

This is another instance where we have chosen to introduce an entire strain of seedlings which have shown marked improvement over the parent plants rather than segregate a few individuals and propagate them for eventual naming and introduction. After testing the best known named varieties of the

*registered trademark.

Lily Descriptions (*Continued*)

Dauricum-Umbellatum-Elegans types from Holland, England and the Orient, the possibilities for improvement in color and shape of the flowers appealed to us. Our main objective of clearer, brighter colors with the elimination of the muddy oranges and orange-reds from the group has largely been realized in the Golden Chalice Hybrids. After roguing out the less desirable forms the range of colors of the remainder of the population varies from clear lemon yellow through the rich warm shades of gold and apricot-orange. As with all our other strains of seedlings the Golden Chalice Hybrids exhibit exceptional vigor. The bulbs are uniformly white, clean and sound. Plant the bulbs in a warm, sunny location where they will get full sun, at least 6 inches deep, since the stem roots are heavy and numerous underground stem bulblets are formed. Shallow planting will reduce the increase from stem bulblets and tend to cause the bulb to split up in several crowns. Extremely drought resistant, these hybrids are ideally suited for that warm, dry corner of the border where they will flourish and flower freely with a minimum of care. June flowering, height 2½ to 4 feet.

L. martagon album—

The pure white form of the long cultivated Martagon lily that is so popular in Europe and England. The dainty waxy flowers are gracefully placed and form a symmetrical pyramid on 4-foot stems. One of the most permanent of all lilies, once it is happily settled it will increase from year to year, forming larger and finer spikes. Our seedlings have prospered extremely well and the bright yellow bulbs are sound and healthy. It should be planted not deeper than four inches in a well drained sunny location. Best grown among low evergreen shrubs, Martagon album is equally useful in the cottage garden or estate woodland.

L. Maxwell—

Recently classified as a selection rather than a true hybrid, nevertheless, it is a distinctive improvement over L. Willmottiae. In fact, we have discontinued growing Willmottiae in favor of this superior form, which has all the beauty of the original species and none of its faults. The stems are tall and straight, bearing from twenty to thirty gracefully spaced bright orange flowers. Plant the bulbs six inches deep where it will receive full sun. Trouble free and resistant to disease it will become universally popular when sufficient stocks are available.

L. pardalinum giganteum "SUNSET"—

One of the most popular lilies we grow, this supposed natural hybrid between L. Humboldtii and L. pardalinum is a trouble free, strong growing lily which does well in almost any situation. As the other hybrids of the west coast native lilies it prefers slight shade and moist, cool soil. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep, in a location where it can grow undisturbed and it will rapidly form a large clump. Height 4 to 6 feet. The bright red tipped recurved flowers open in early July.

L. Sargentiae—

We offer the true form of this species which is interesting and valuable because of its habit of bearing stem bulbils in the axils of the leaves. The flowers are true trumpet shape, somewhat longer and more formal than the Olympic Hybrids. Not so free flowering nor as tall as the other trumpets, it is none the less distinctive and particularly valuable where a perfectly uniform planting is desired. Compatible with several other species and hybrids it is very useful in hybridizing and is a parent of several well known hybrids.

Of the same general culture of the Olympic Hybrids, L. Sargentiae flowers even later and extends the season another ten days to two weeks.

L. "Shuksan"—

By far the best of the hybrids named and introduced by the late Dr. David C. Griffith. It is the result of a cross between *L. Humboldtii magnificum* and *L. Pardalinum*. A handsome, easily grown, disease resistant garden lily. Similar in type and habit to our Bellingham Hybrids of which it is one of the parents, *L. Shuksan* is happy under the same conditions and treatment. The bulbs are comparatively large and transplant easily if not held in storage too long or allowed to dry out.

L. speciosum album—

The highly prized white form of *Speciosum rubrum*. Somewhat smaller and less robust than the type. It is, however, not difficult to grow. Our stocks have been free from basal rot and mosaic infections so prevalent among imported bulbs and these two factors have in the past been largely responsible for the frequent failures with this lily. Flowering ten days to two weeks later than the red form, it is one of the loveliest of cut flowers. Light shade is necessary in warmer climates to prevent the flowers from burning and opening too rapidly.

L. speciosum rubrum "Red Champion"—

A variety of the red showy lily of Japan. A grand clone for garden decoration, cut flowers or pot culture in a cool greenhouse. Our strain is uniform, disease free and vigorous. The foundation stock was discovered locally on the slopes of Mount Hood, where it had grown undisturbed for some forty years. This lily has not proven to be as difficult as many writers would have us believe. A situation in well drained soil where it can receive light shade during the hottest part of the day is the main requirement for successful culture. The heavy basal roots make a fall growth and consequently it may require a year to become established. The smaller sized bulbs suffer less shock in transplanting and are recommended for general garden purposes. Plant the bulbs 6 inches deep. Late August and early September flowering.

L. "Green Mountain Hybrids"—

This group resulted from seed obtained from the collection of Dr. L. Horsford Abel. It was originally a mixture of his finest selected white trumpets, including such forms as: *L. princeps* George C. Creelman, *L. princeps* Shelburne hybrid, *L. Crow's* hybrids and *L. centifolium*. Re-selection of these in an effort to fix the character of unusual size of flower, combined with a green coloring of the throat and the brown shaded exterior of the petals has resulted in an impressive group of trumpet lilies. Quite distinct in shape and color from our Olympic hybrids, they are definitely a superior group of plants, particularly valuable for exhibition and specimen planting as well as being a magnificent cut flower. They require the same cultural treatment as the Olympic Hybrids and are at their best when planted in very light shade, where their unusual coloring can be seen at their best advantage.

L. "Lillian Cummings"—

One of the best of Miss Preston's introductions, this hybrid of *L. Willmottiae* and *I. Elegans-Dauricum* bears grenadine red flowers on three to five foot stems. A most worth-while garden plant, it is vigorous and disease-free and of easy culture. Plant the bulbs four to six inches deep in either full sun or partial shade. This lily divides and increases rapidly and should be lifted and separated when the bulbs become crowded. Early July flowering.

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Figures before each name denote Divisions in the official classification of Daffodils of the Royal Horticultural Society. Page numbers refer to our 1947 Catalog. All prices *per 100* (unless otherwise noted).

| | <i>per 100</i> | | <i>per 100</i> |
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| 9 ACTAEA (Lubbe) 1927. Page 62..... | \$ 6.00 | 2a CARBINEER (A. M. Wilson) 1927 A.M., R.H.S. 1931. F.C.C., R.H.S. 1938. Page 23..... | 80.00 |
| 1b ADA FINCH (deGraaff) 1927, A.M. 1927, F.C.C.H. 1930. Page 15..... | 80.00 | 2a CARLTON (Will.) 1927, A.M.H. 1930. Page 23..... | 8.00 |
| 2b ADLER (deGraaff) 1929, A.M. 1928. Page 29..... | 16.00 | 4a CARNLOUGH (Guy L. Wilson) 1934. Page 44..... | 160.00 |
| 1a AEROLITE (deGraaff) 1923. Page 10..... | 9.00 | 3b CARPATICA (Richardson) 1945. Page 39..... | 500.00 |
| 2a ALAMEIN (Richardson) 1945, A.M., R.H.S. Page 22..... | each 20.00 | 3b CHARMANT (de Graaff) 1944. Page 39..... | 160.00 |
| 1a ALASKA (deGraaff) 1928. Page 10..... | 10.00 | 10 CHEERFULNESS (v. d. Sch.) 1923, A.M. (e) 1926, A.M. (g) 1935. Page 64..... | 6.00 |
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| 3a ALCIDA (Back.) 1923, A.M. 1921. Page 36..... | 8.00 | 1b CHINA CLAY (Brodie) Calvert 1928. Page 15..... | 120.00 |
| 8 ANNA BRITA (deGraaff) 1941, A.M.H. 1942. Page 61..... | 100.00 | 4b CHINESE WHITE (Guy L. Wilson) 1937, P.C., R.H.S. 1940. Page 51..... | each 20.00 |
| 2b ANZIO (Richardson) 1945. Page 29..... | each 3.00 | 3a CHUNKING (Wilson) 1942. Page 36..... | 500.00 |
| 1c APRICOT (deGraaff) 1898, A.M., R.H.S. 1898. Page 19..... | None to Offer | 4a CLAIRETTE (deGraaff) 1938, A.M.H. 1938. Page 45..... | 120.00 |
| 2b ASMODE (deGraaff) 1930, A.M.H. 1930. Page 29..... | 20.00 | 2b CONBEG (Wilson) 1942. Page 31..... | each 300.00 |
| 2a BACKHOUSE GIANT (Backhouse) 1936. Page 22..... | each 12.00 | 1b CONTENT (Will., P.D.) 1927, A.M. (e) 1940..... | 500.00 |
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| 1b BEERSHEBA (Engle.) 1923, A.M. (e) 1925, F.C.C. (e) 1926, A.M. (c) 1929. Page 15..... | 30.00 | 1b CORINTH (Brodie) 1928. Page 15..... | 120.00 |
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